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NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS

IN

MEDICINE AND PHYSIOLOGY

A selected group of portraits  
from the Portrait Collections  
maintained in the

ART SECTION  
REFERENCE DIVISION

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WASHINGTON, D. C.



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NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS IN MEDICINE AND PHYSIOLOGY

An exhibition of portraits from the Art Section's collections.

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6 A half-century of progress in the medical sciences may well be measured by the achievements of the Nobel Laureates in medicine and physiology. From 1901 when the first award was bestowed on Emil von Behring to 1956 and last year's winners, Dr. Werner Forssmann, Dr. Dickinson W. Richards Jr. and Dr. André Cournand, a total of fifty-nine physicians and physiologists have received the Nobel Award in Physiology and Medicine. For this exhibition, portraits of over forty laureates are selected and are on display together with their own personal descriptions of their discoveries.

CHRONOLOGY

1901

\*Emil von Behring, 1854-1917.

"For his work on serum therapy, especially its application against diphtheria..."

1902

\*Sir Ronald Ross, 1857-1932.

"For his work on malaria, by which he has shown how it enters the organism and thereby has laid the foundation for successful research on this disease and how to combat it."

1903

\*Niels Ryberg Finsen, 1860-1904.

"In recognition of his contribution to the treatment of diseases, especially lupus vulgaris, with concentrated light rays, whereby he has opened up a new avenue to medical science."

1904

\*Ivan Petrovich Pavlov, 1849-1936.

"In recognition of his work on the physiology of digestion, by which, in essential respects, he has transformed and enlarged our knowledge of this subject."

1905

\*Robert Koch, 1843-1910.

"For his investigations and discoveries in regard to tuberculosis."

1906

\*Camillo Golgi, 1844-1926 and  
\*Santiago Ramón y Cajal; 1852-1934.

"In recognition of their work on the structure of the nervous system."

\*Portrait included in Exhibition.



# WILHELM RICHARD WUNDERLICH: HIS MEDICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL

An exhibition of portraits from the first edition's collection.

A half-century of progress in the medical sciences may well be measured by the achievements of the Nobel Laureates in medicine and physiology. From 1901 when the first award was bestowed on Emil Adolf von Behring to 1954, the year of the last award, a total of 117 laureates have been honored. The Nobel Foundation, which administers the fund, has received 100,000,000 Swedish Kronor (about 10,000,000 dollars) from the estate of Alfred Nobel, a total of 117 laureates have been honored. The Nobel Foundation, which administers the fund, has received 100,000,000 Swedish Kronor (about 10,000,000 dollars) from the estate of Alfred Nobel, a total of 117 laureates have been honored. The Nobel Foundation, which administers the fund, has received 100,000,000 Swedish Kronor (about 10,000,000 dollars) from the estate of Alfred Nobel, a total of 117 laureates have been honored.

## WUNDERLICH

Emil von Behring, 1854-1917.

1901

His work on serum therapy, especially the diphtheria antitoxin.

Robert Koch, 1843-1934.

1905

His work on bacteria, by which he has shown how it causes the organism and thereby how the organism is transmitted from one animal to another.

Walter Fleming, 1866-1948.

1928

The recognition of his contribution to the treatment of diphtheria, especially by the use of the diphtheria antitoxin, which he has shown to be of great value in the treatment of this disease.

Walter Fleming, 1866-1948.

1928

The recognition of his work on the physiology of digestion, by which he has shown that the stomach is not only a reservoir for food but also a powerful organ of digestion.

Robert Koch, 1843-1934.

1905

His investigations and discoveries in regard to tuberculosis.

Walter Fleming, 1866-1948 and  
Emil Adolf von Behring, 1854-1917.

1928

The recognition of their work on the structure of the nervous system.

Walter Fleming, 1866-1948.



- 1907 Charles Louis Alphonse Laveran, 1845-1922.  
 "In recognition of his work regarding the role played by protozoa in causing diseases."
- 1908 Elie Metchnikoff, 1845-1916 and  
 \*Paul Ehrlich, 1854-1915.  
 "In recognition of their work on immunity."
- 1909 Theodor Kocher, 1841-1917.  
 "For his works on the physiology, pathology, and surgery of the thyroid gland."
- 1910 Albrecht Kossel, 1853-1927.  
 In recognition of the contributions to the chemistry of the cell made through his work on proteins, including nucleic substances."
- 1911 \*Allvar Gullstrand, 1862-1930.  
 "For his work in the dioptries of the eye."
- 1912 \*Alexis Carrel, 1873-1944.  
 "In recognition of his works on vascular suture and the transplantation of blood vessels and organs."
- 1913 \*Charles Richet, 1850-1935  
 "In recognition of his work on anaphylaxis."
- 1914 Robert Bárány, 1876-1936.  
 "For his work on the physiology and pathology of the vestibular apparatus,"
- 1915-1918 No award
- 1919 Jules Bordet, 1870-  
 "For his discoveries in regard to immunity."
- 1920 August Krogh, 1874-1949.  
 "For his discovery of the regulation of the motor mechanism of capillaries."
- 1921 No award



1907	Charles Lewis Johnson, 1904-1907. "A recognition of the work regarding the role played by proteins in feeding reactions."
1908	John H. Johnson, 1905-1908 and John H. Johnson, 1905-1908. "A recognition of their work on feeding."
1909	Robert Johnson, 1904-1909. "For his work on the physiology, pathology, and surgery of the thyroid gland."
1910	Alfred Johnson, 1905-1910. "A recognition of the contribution to the chemistry of the cell made through his work on proteins, including various substances."
1911	William Johnson, 1905-1911. "For his work in the chemistry of the cell."
1912	Alfred Johnson, 1905-1912. "A recognition of his work on various matters and the demonstration of blood vessels and organs."
1913	Charles Johnson, 1905-1913. "A recognition of his work on epithelial cells."
1914	Robert Johnson, 1905-1914. "For his work on the physiology and pathology of the reproductive system."
1915-1916	John Johnson, 1905-1915. "For his discovery in regard to feeding."
1916	John Johnson, 1905-1916. "For his discovery of the regulation of the growth of epithelial cells."
1917	John Johnson, 1905-1917. "For his work on the physiology and pathology of the reproductive system."



- 1922                   \*Archibald Vivian Hill, 1886-  
 "For his discovery relating to the production of  
 heat in the muscles."
- and
- 8
- \*Otto Meyerhof, 18~~84~~<sup>8</sup>-1951  
 "For his discovery of the fixed relationship  
 between the consumption of oxygen and the metabolism  
 of lactic acid in muscle."
- 1923                   \*Frederick Grant Banting, 1891-1941
- and
- \*John James Richard Macleod, 1876-1935.  
 "For their discovery of insulin."
- 1924                   William Einthoven, 1860-1927  
 "For his discovery of the mechanism of the  
 electrocardiogram."
- 1925                   Nobel Award
- 1926                   Johannes Fibiger, 1867-1928.  
 "For his discovery of the Spiroptera carcinoma."
1927.                   Julius Wagner-Jauregg, 1857-1940.  
 "For his discovery of the therapeutic value of  
 malaria inoculation in the treatment of dementia  
 paralytica."
- 1928                   Charles Nicolle, 1866-1936  
 "For his work on typhus."
- 1929                   Christiaan Eijkman, 1858-1930.  
 "For his discovery of the antineuritic vitamin."
- and
- Frederick Gowland Hopkins, 1861-1947.  
 "For his discovery of the growth-stimulating vitamins."







- 1930 \*Karl Landsteiner, 1868-1943.  
"For his discovery of the human blood groups."
- 1931 Otto Warburg, 1883-  
"For his discovery of the nature and mode of action of the respiratory enzyme."
- 1932 Charles Sherrington, 1857-1952.  
and  
Edgar Douglas Adrian, 1889-  
"For their discoveries regarding the function of the neurons."
- 1933 Thomas Hunt Morgan, 1866-1945.  
"For his discoveries concerning the function of the chromosome in the transmission of heredity."
- 1934 \*George Hoyt Whipple, 1878-  
\*George Richards Minot, 1885-1950  
and  
\*William Parry Murphy, 1892-  
"For their discoveries concerning liver therapy against anemias."
- 1935 Hans Spemann, 1869-1941.  
"For his discovery of the organizer effect in embryonic development."
- 1936 \*Sir Henry Dale, 1875-  
and  
Otto Loewi, 1873-  
"For their discoveries relating to the chemical transmission of nerve impulses."
- 1937 Albert von Szent-Györgyi, 1893-  
"For his discoveries in connection with the biological combustion processes, with especial reference to vitamin C and the catalysis of fumaric acid."



1930	For his discovery of the human blood groups.	Carl Landsteiner, 1858-1943.
1931		Otto Warburg, 1869-1931.
1932	For his discovery of the nature and mode of action of the respiratory enzyme.	Charles Sherrington, 1857-1952.
1933		Edgar Ingelbretsen, 1882-1933.
1934	For their discoveries regarding the function of the nervous system.	Thomas Hunt Morgan, 1866-1945.
1935	For his discovery concerning the function of the chromosomes in the transmission of heredity.	George Horst Wiegman, 1878-1935.
1936		George Horst Wiegman, 1878-1935.
1937	For their discovery concerning liver storage.	William Henry Harvey, 1837-1919.
1938		Frank B. Rowley, 1887-1938.
1939	For his discovery of the organism effect in chromatin development.	Walter H. B. Rowley, 1887-1938.
1940		Walter H. B. Rowley, 1887-1938.
1941	For their discovery relating to the chemical structure of the nucleic acids.	Walter H. B. Rowley, 1887-1938.
1942		Walter H. B. Rowley, 1887-1938.
1943	For his discovery in connection with the biological synthesis processes, with special reference to vitamins and the synthesis of human cells.	Walter H. B. Rowley, 1887-1938.



1938 Corneille Heymans, 1892-  
 "For his discovery of the role played by the sinus and aortic mechanisms in the regulation of respiration."

1939 Gerhard Domagk, 1895-  
 "For his discovery of the antibacterial effects of prontosil."

1940-1942 No award

1943 Henrik Dam, 1895  
 "For his discovery of vitamin K."  
 and  
 Edward A. Doisy, 1893  
 "For his discovery of the chemical nature of vitamin K."

1944 Joseph Erlanger, 1874-  
 and  
 Herbert Spencer Gasser, 1888-  
 "For their discoveries regarding the highly differentiated functions of single nerve fibers."

1945 \*Alexander Fleming, 1881-  
 \*Ernst Boris Chain, 1906-  
 and  
 \*Howard Walter Florey, 1898-  
 "For the discovery of penicillin and its therapeutic effect for the cure of different infectious maladies."

1946 Hermann Joseph Muller, 1890-  
 "For his discovery of the production of mutations by means of x-ray irradiation."

1947 \*Bernardo Alberto Houssay, 1887-  
 "For his discovery of the part played by the hormone of the anterior pituitary lobe in the metabolism of sugar."







1947

\*Carl F. Cori, 1896- and  
\*Gerty T. Cori, 1896-

\*For their discovery of how glycogen is catalytically converted."

1948

Paul Müller, 1899-

"For his discovery of the high efficacy of DDT as a contact poison against several arthropods."

1949

Walter Rudolf Hers, 1881-

"For his discovery of the functional organization of the interbrain as a coordinator of the activities of the internal organs."

and

Egas Moniz, 1874-

"For his discovery of the therapeutic value of pre-frontal leucotomy in certain psychoses."

1950

\*Edward Calvin Kendall, 1886-  
\*Philip Showalter Hench, 1896-

and

\*Tadeus Reichstein, 1897-

"For their discoveries concerning the suprarenal cortex hormones, their structure and biological effects."

1951

\*Max Theiler, 1899-

"For his development of vaccines against yellow fever."

1952

\*Selman A. Waksman, 1888-

"For his discovery of streptomycin, the first antibiotic substance efficacious against tuberculosis."

1953

\*Fritz A. Lipmann, 1899-

"For his discovery of co-enzyme A and its importance in intermediary metabolism."







\*Hans Adolf Krebs, 1900-

"For his discovery of the citric acid cycle."

1954

\*Thomas H. Weller, 1915-

\*Frederick C. Robbins, 1916-

and

\*John F. Enders,

"For their cultivation of the poliomyelitis viruses  
in tissue culture."

1955

\*Hugo Theorell, 1903-

"For his discoveries concerning the nature and  
mode of action of oxidative enzymes."

1956

\*Werner Forssmann, 1904-

\*Dickinson W. Richards, Jr., 1896-

\*André F. Cournand, 1896-

"For their work in perfecting the method of cardiac  
catherization and its application in the study of  
diseases of the heart and lungs."



